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THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

To the People of the State of South-Carolina

CHARLESTON, 1st DEC. 1832.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The Ordinance passed by your Convention at Columbia, a few days since, the supreme law of the land, is the e, not the bridal chamber of Liber- However the power and the triumph rty, may dignify it now, with titles ory & praise, no spirit of prophecy edful to know, that when the revels hat unholy spirit shall have passed y, it will be regarded, even in the th-Carolina of future years, with f and mortification. In the sacred he of Liberty, they have s ruck her wn to the earth, with the iron mace of despot. In the name of Liberty, y have forged for their fellow-citizens chains of Slavery. In the pure and y name of Liberty, they have luted her shrine, they have laid on alter the offerings of idolatry, they e trodden their fellow worshipers un- their feet.

When I look at the age, in which I ive; at the history of my Country; and t her actual state of political improvements when I consider the wisdom and forbearance, that have distinguished A- can counsels, and the magnanimity, has always been one of the noblest nents of Carolina character, I am fill- with astonishment and grief at a mea- e, which must be repented of, in the loth and ashes of shame and sor- . God grant it may not be our lot epent of it, in tears and blood, a- the ravages of fire and sword! ate may be the feeling respecting nance, among the majority of rolina, it is impossible not to know, it must be regarded with mournful lignation by all the friends of freedom roughout the world. In the rest of our ion, it can only be viewed, as a re ach to the memory of the illustrious ad of 1776 and 1789: and as an act of ratitude to their sacrifices and servi- . Among the Whigs of England, at other opinion could be held, than t you have forfeited all title to the glo- s attributes even of Brtish free- . They will tell you that in an age light, and in a country of laws and of ular freedom, you have sought for ur instruments of power, in the armo- bygone ages, amid the darkness olence of dethroned Tyrants and oppressors. They will tell you, at this day in Great Britain, not Whig Administration, with a Whig rliament, could venture thus to dis- anchise a British subject. They will l you, that no power in Britain would ld the magna charta of British Liber- as cheap as your Convention have ld the holy constitutions of Carolina d the Union.

I ask no pardon, I make no apology the boldness and frankness, with ich I speak. I am still a freeman: l the Convention may be assured, that long as the liberty of Speech and the rty of the Press shall remain, there be thousands, who will speak and ite, as fearlessly as I do. And have y yet to learn, that the confiscation property and the imprisonment of body, nay the loss of life itself, have terrors for the brave and the free? ave they yet to learn that the dungeon d the scaffold are the pageantry of ty- nts, in the eyes of the martyr to civil religious liberty? Are they yet to arn, that they may torture the body but cannot subdue the soul: that they may give the freeman a victim to their pow- r; but cannot make him a slave to their will? Have they, indeed, yet to learn, after all the solemn lessons that Liberty has taught amid the fires of persecution and the martyr blood of her children, that the freeman, like the christian, counts property, liberty, and life, as dust and ashes, in comparison of his principles and independence? And I ave studied in vain the history of free mmunities, and especially of this coun- and I have loved and venerated in the noble qualities of American and lina character, if there be not thou- in this State, who are ready in the cause, to yield up property to your ction acts, liberty to the loath- ews of your dungeons, and life it- the tragedy of your scaffolds. The nts you may inflict, may be ig- ss in your eyes; but posterity will honor them as the sufferings of the virtuous free. You may brand the grave of your victim, as the grave of the Traitor; but the very next age will hallow it as the bed of glory. You may consign him to the death of the malefactor; but your own children shall acknowledge his title even to their gratitude and admiration. You may follow him with scorn and execrations to the gallows: may he be strengthened from above, to make the last act of his life, a prayer for his destroyers!

I have already expressed my opinion, that the Legislature, which called the Convention into being, was itself unconstitutionally convoked. I adhere to that opinion: and of course, I cannot regard them as a Convention, constitutionally assembled. I have no doubt, that the time will come, when the dispassionate mind of Carolina will pronounce the same judgment. Whether that will avail aught, beyond affixing the brand of a double reprobation to all that they have done, is of little consequence, now. But it is a consolation to know, that the triumph of principles is as sure, as they are immortal: and that party spirit is the more perishable, the greater its violence and injustice. I shall not dwell on the unnatural and inequitable principle, on which the representation in the Convention was fixed: a mode scarcely reconcilable with the fundamental principles of the social compact, in any other country; and utterly inconsistent with them in this. Nor shall I dwell on the fact, that they have not sent back to you for your confirmation or rejection, the Ordinance which the delegates of the people, not the people themselves, have ordained as the supreme law of the land, against the Constitution of the State, and of the Union. To you they are accountable: and yet whilst they wielded your power, they have not ventured to trust their exercise of it to your deliberate judgment. They are the masters of the people for a year; but they have forgotten that you may yet tell them, that you never did authorise, nor will ever sanction the deeds, which they have done. In their hands you not and what is [illegible] they are responsible to you, for the fire brands and the ruin, they may scatter over your land! You may yet find, to your irreparable loss, to your inconsolable grief, that the tyranny of laws, is more injurious to freedom, than the tyranny of Prætorian bands and standing armies.

State necessity, which has ever been the plea of the Tyrant and Oppressor, whether single handed or many headed, in every age and country, is their only justification for violating some of the most important principles of the social compact, as established by our American Constitutions. These have been hitherto, regarded as too secure, to need any other defences than the bulwarks of the Constitution: too sacred to be entrusted even to the *unanimous* vote of Legislative bodies. The convention have placed on record, as a part of the history of your country, the maxims of Tyranny, that *power can do no wrong; that the end justifies the means; that the minority is the property of the majority.* History is Philosophy teaching by example: and how strikingly and awfully, will the page of their deeds teach generations yet unborn! In comparison with this Ordinance, the Alien and Sedition Laws were harmless, and a dead letter on the Statute book: and considering the age, in which we live, the country of which we are citizens, and the men, who have done the deed, no other age, no other country, no other men, have ever struck such a blow at Liberty. The spectacle excites the more awe and pain, because the children of Liberty have exchanged her olive branch of peace and love, for the scourge of penal chastisement; and the sword of justice, for the iron rod of the oppressor.

I protest, in the name of Liberty, before my country and the world, against the very principle, upon which they have based all their proceedings. It amounts to this: THAT THE PEOPLE CAN DO NO WRONG. But, my respected, my beloved fellow-citizens, the people can do wrong: and those are faithless counsellors, who do not teach you firmly and caution you solemnly, that there are certain vital fundamental principles, without which, you must cease to be a *free* people, or to enjoy a *republican* government. The People can do wrong: and the acts of the Convention, if they be regarded as the acts of the People, are irrefragable testimony, that you can do wrong. But I rejoice, amidst the gloom which surrounds us, that the People, have not as yet acknowledged an act, which, *if the act of Liberty*, IS SUICIDE.

It is the very basis of a free government, that the Legislature are a limited body. But the Ordinance has conferred upon them the unlimited power to do any and every act, which may be *necessary* to give it effect. Nor has it left them any discretion; it has *not merely authorized*, but *commanded* them to do whatever is needful. *Their's then is the discretion of tyranny, co extensive with what they may regard as the demands of State necessity.* And do you expect them to set any value on the other landmarks of freedom, when the Convention have set an example of utter disregard for many of the most sacred? After what they have done, could you reproach the Legislative Body with breaches of the Constitution, with outrage on liberty, if they should abolish the freedom of Speech and the Liberty of the Press? Have they not an unquestionable right, as far as the Ordinance could give it, to declare the civil subordinate to the military power; to pass bills of attainder and ex post facto laws; to impose excessive fines and inflict unusual punishments; to deprive of the trial by jury, even in civil cases, any man, who will not subscribe the oath of allegiance they may prescribe; to confiscate half or even the whole of his property, if he should refuse; to discharge from their contracts all, who are his debtors; to disqualify him as a witness in any case, in which one of the opposite party is concerned; to disarm him; to deny him counsel or witness, and to suspend the Habeas Corpus act? Can it be denied that they have power to do this? In a season of profound peace; under the action of balanced and regulated systems; with the security of written Constitutions, and the pure, independent administration of justice; they have clothed your Legislature, under the plea of State necessity, with the despotic power of a Revolutionary Congress. Shall it be said that they will not use it? If they obey the commands and imit[illegible] Ordinance, there is [illegible] do, which they may judge necessary. Yes, if necessity shall demand it in their opinion, they may repeal the very act, which called you into being: annihilate you by your own authority; construct a new government; and give to the State a Dictator or a Directory. *And this is the wisdom of the children of Liberty. these the safeguards they have provided for her!* O! what a fountain of grief and almost of despair has thus been opened for the sons of freedom in Europe! How shall the monarchs of Russia and Austria glory and exult over the scene! How shall the palaces of Naples, and Prussia, and Spain, be filled with mockery of freedom, and with the revelry of despots and their courtiers, rejoicing over the errors and folly of Republicanism!

Not content with bestowing on the Legislature this unlimited power and commanding the use of it, the Ordinance has provided, that they should have no excuse, for not employing it to the utmost. Lest they might suppose that they were to be bound by the Constitution of the Union or the State, it has given them such precedents, that they cannot doubt the intention to be, that no constitutional restraints are to be regarded. How can they do otherwise than to employ violent and unjust measures, when it has set before them unconstitutional objects to be attained. You still are acknowledged to be in the Union, and to be bound by its Constitution. Now, the People, and Legislature, and Courts of this State have never doubted, much less denied, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Union over cases in law or equity, between individual parties, tho' one be a public officer: and still less has it been or could it be doubted or denied, if the United States be a party. And yet the Ordinance transfers this undoubted, this undisputed jurisdiction to a State Tribunal; though the validity of an authority claimed under the Laws and Constitution of the Union, be the very gist of the suit. The Convention acknowledge the right of the Union to "coerce the State," and "to enforce the acts" "through the civil tribunals of the country:' and yet they have vested exclusive jurisdiction over the whole subject, on a national question, in State tribunals. And, as though in mockery of the very names of Judge, and Trial, and Jury, as hitherto understood, they have bound the judge & jury to disregard Constitutions, Law and evidence, and to decide according to a fixed paramount rule. I envy not the Judge or the Juryman, who is fit to be their instruments. Were I a Judge or a Juryman, before I would pollute my soul and defile my lips with such an oath, this right hand should be struck off as a cockade for the cap of a Dictator; or a sign board to point the way to the gibbet. What more could a despot do, than say to his subject, you may have the benefit of a Judge and Jury: but I shall so ordain, that they shall never decide in your favor! What would such a judge and jury be, but Commissioners to execute his despotic will to the letter: and what are theirs under this Ordinance? A despot himself would not deign to call that a trial: and assuredly the Legislature, if they deem it necessary, will soon dispense with such useless machinery.

Certainly you cannot believe, that the Supreme Court of the United States will ever acknowledge the authority of that Ordinance: or suffer themselves to be baffled by that or any acts of the Legislature. If a Republican Government, in spirit and in truth, shall ever again exist in Carolina, for it ceased with that Ordinance, all the judgments, which shall be rendered by your tribunals, will be reversed. Unshackle the consciences of your own judges, and even they must reverse them. But the Supreme Court, in any event, will cancel them: and the mode of obtaining possession of the case will be provided in the spirit and language of one of your own Courts in a far less extraordinary case: "if there were no precedents, we must make them." Nor can it be believed, that Congress will fail to legislate efficiently, in aid of the unquestionable jurisdiction of the highest and most important tribunal known to the National Constitution, and to the States themselves.

The oath of office, which the Ordinance requires of all your present officers, is one of its most striking and unjustifiable features. You are still acknowledged to be under the Constitution of the U. States. Your own constitution pro[illegible] [illegible] the National [illegible] ly denies to any State, the authority to pass "any law impairing the obligation of contracts." Is the State still a member of the Union? If so, and you must admit it, is she not bound by this clause? Is your Ordinance the act of the State? Until you have disavowed it, you at least cannot doubt it. The Convention, then, have in the name of the State, violated an article of that Constitution, as palpably, as if the Legislature of the Union were to grant a title of nobility. Do you doubt it? Is not an appointment to office a contract between the public and the officer? Your own courts have so decided, over and over again, in a dozen forms; nor can you find a lawyer, who is fit to practice, even in a Magistrate's Court, who will not acknowledge this fundamental truth. And is this a lesson for freemen to teach? Is this an example for them to give to those whom they brand as usurpers and oppressors?

Nor is this all. The constitution of this State declares that, "the trial by jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the Press, shall be *forever inviolably* preserved." These are fundamental articles in the social compact. They are not merely prohibitions to the Legislature. They are a solemn covenant of the people of South-Carolina, by which they have pledged their faith and honor, and bound their descendants by the strongest obligations, that the trial by jury should never be violated, not even by the people themselves. What warrant can be Convention show for such a breach of such a promise? Did the People of this State appoint them to revolutionize the State Government? And yet, without such a commission, they could not lawfully exercise, one of the highest of *revolutionary* powers, that of *confiscating* not merely lands and goods, *but offices held under the most sacred pledge of public faith*.—Did you place in their hands an unlimited power, to annul the Tariff Laws, (granting that to have been the direct commission given to them,) by any and every measure of violence or injustice; by the destruction of the very landmarks of liberty; by the palpable infringement of your own and of the National Constitution? The Ordinance is undeniable proof, that such has been their interpretation. But if ever the State returns to a calm and settled state of mind; if ever again, right, and justice, and regulated freedom shall be our lot—I may almost say, that I know with absolute certainty, you will anxiously place on the record of your history, the most indignant and energetic disavowal of their acts.

Not satisfied with infringing the Constitution of the State and of the Union, when the People, as you know, designed no such thing; they have gone beyond all this, and assuming themselves to be the People, they have exercised the highest of sovereign powers, that of secession from the Union. And this they have done, not as though they were the *Delegates* of the People, but as though they were their *Masters*. For as delegates, if they have realized the delicacy and responsibility of their situation, and the awful consequences of that act to yourselves: they would have refered back the solemn question of secession to you, as the only rightful judges, in the last resort. But they have neither given you time to think, nor oppurtunity to decide; because they knew that you would never sanction such a step. Thus have they dragged the State to the precipice of Revolution: and appointed the day, when the victim shall be hurled down into the gulf of Disunion and Civil War. That victim, as far as man can see, has no chance of escape, but in a counter-revolution, that shall restore a Republican Government to the State; or in the power of the National Government to summon fifty thousand of the militia from the neighboring States, to execute the laws of the Union.

Be not deceived. The governor has applied for a garrison of two thousand men for Charleston, & for an additional force of ten thousand men; in direct violation of the Constitution of the Union, which still binds you, and which prohibits a State from "keeping TROOPS or ships of war, in time of peace." Would this be done, did he not know, that the General Government will employ force? And does he think to intimidate that Government, powerful as it is in all its resources of war, and sustained as it is by an immense majority of the Union? Does he hope that the President, as popular in the South at this moment, as even Washington himself, will hesitate to call out, if necessasy, ten times the number of your State Guard? And does Governor Hamilton believe, that the Militia of Virginia, and North Carolina, and Tennessee, and even Georgia, will not obey the summons, to vindicate the [illegible] with the bayonets of brothers, as gallant and free as your own soldiers, as devoted to liberty, as ready to die in her cause, as you can be. It needs no prophecy to tell you, that you will see what Washington describes as occurring in 1794. "There are instances of General Officers going at the head of a single troop or of light companies; of field officers when they came to the place of rendezvous, and found no command for them in that grade, turning into the ranks of private men; and by way of example to others, marching day by day, with their knapsacks on their backs." And be assured that General Jackson will imitate the wise and humane policy of Washington, when he called out 15,000 men, "as being an army, which according to all human calculation, would be prompt and adequate in every view, and might, perhaps, by rendering resistance desperate, prevent the effusion of blood." The President loves his country too well, & values American blood too highly, not to resolve that "the Army of the Constitution," as Washington called it in 1794, with its banners of the stripes and the stars, shall outnumber ten times if necessary, your State Guard, with its flag of the solitary star and the border of blood.

But in truth, the General Government has no need of military force. You have declared, that Congress shall not collect a dollar of revenue in South-Carolina. And if you thus abuse the privileges arising out of the rights of ports of entry, can it be doubted that Congress will take away the right? It is vain to say that they have *no authority* to do so. *They* are the judges; and the nation will sustain them. Equally vain is it to say, that they have not the *right* to blockade your harbors. They have the power, and they will use it; and the nation will hail with gratitude and approbation, the employment of a naval, instead of a military force. You know that Mr. Jefferson himself held, that Congress had the power, *even under the Confederation*, to call out such a force, in order to compel the delinquent States to pay their quotas of the national requisitions. Still less can it be doubted, that they possess the power, under the present Constitution, to employ the navy to prevent smuggling and ensure the collection of their own revenue.

Suffer not yourselves to be deceived by the idea, that the General Government will recognize your title to be out of the Union. It is perfectly clear that *they* cannot. *They* have no authority to abandon any portion of the Union. The territory of Carolina was commit-

ted to their jurisdiction by a *joint* act of the States: and nothing short of that, or the absolute necessity imposed by an unsuccessful war, can release them from the obligations of that trust. They are commanded and empowered to make all laws necessary and proper to protect the Custom-House and the Post-Office, their Courts and Judges, and all their officers. Can you doubt that they will do it?—*They* must treat Carolina as *in* the Union, whatever she may say to the contrary. If she is to be released, *they at least* can neither notice, nor acknowledge her single act. If then, a naval force shall be sent to blockade your rivers and harbors, what can your army of 12,000 men do? How can you remove the shipping of the Union? That navy would no more respect your title to independence, than they would a clearance from your Governor, under the seal of the State. They would not discuss the question of State Sovereignty, with the metaphysicians of the South-Carolina school; but would obey the orders of the President sword in hand; and execute the laws of the Union, with the cannon and the boarding pike. Your sister States from Maine to Missouri, from the St. Lawrence to the Mexican Gulf, would approve, though they could not rejoice. The Union, if governed by firm, yet wise and moderate counsels, would utterly annihilate all your schemes of resistance to their authority: and constrain you in a twelve-month by the misery and ruin, by the bankruptcy and distrust, that would blast your State, to repeal your unconstitutional ordinance and statutes. The Union needs not to strike a blow, or shed a drop of blood, on land.

Perhaps you will say, that blockade is a belligerent right and that it cannot be lawfully used against you? But, according to your own doctrine, you are only bound by a league. The General Government is *the common agent* appointed to execute the Treaty. Can they listen to *one* of the Principals, when they know, that *all the rest* utterly disavow and condemn his construction of his own power and of their duty? If a State employs a power, which is revolutionary as to the Union, and of course belligerent in its character, the Union must possess and will exercise a correspondent right of retaliation power to compel the observance of a treaty, broken by yourselves. But Congress will not regard it as a belligerent measure, whatever you may say on the subject. They must consider it as nothing more than the ordinary case of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Union, employing the latter in the discharge of his duty, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

But I entreat you to look at the subject, in another point of view? What prevents the removal of the Custom House to Fort Moultrie or Castle Pinckney, guarded by a fleet of armed vessels? You cannot question the right to do this. Nor can you doubt the authority to require a cash payment of the duties at the Fort; before any vessel should come to the city. You will deny the right to collect any duty after the Ordinance; but you must admit, that they have the exclusive right to appoint the place, the time and the mode for the payment of duties. Now, you know that the Union never will acknowledge your right of interference: and as their object will be to ensure the collection by simplest and safest process, without bloodshed, you may be assured, that they will not hesitate to adopt such a method. What then could you do? Would the officers of the army and navy yield obedience to your writs of replevin? You know that they neither would nor could. If they were to put the question to yourselves, you would be obliged, for I know that you value truth and candor, to acknowledge, that they ought not. They would treat your Sheriff as a Gentleman; but they would refer him to the Collector for a permit. What then would you do? Would you be the aggressor and attack the Forts and shipping? If you did, could you hope to succeed? What would your 12,000 men avail against fortified places, covered by the cannon of twenty vessels? Whether you did or not, would not this be a clear case of "levying war against the United States," and is not that the Constitutional definition of treason against the Union? You know that all the departments of the National Government, must so regard it: and however distant the day, the assailants would be brought to justice. You cannot doubt, that your commission would not protect the Governor himself, in a Court of the Union (in which only the trial could be had,) sitting under the Constitution and Laws of the Union. They could not acknowledge the right of South-Carolina to make war against the Union: that is, to authorize any one under her commission, to commit treason against the Union. This is surely so plain, that no one can doubt. But let us suppose, that you could succeed in driving the troops from the forts, and the shipping from the harbor, by means of commanding positions for land batteries. Are you not still brought back to the question of blockade; or, if you please, to much the same question in a different shape: And are you not then under the disadvantage of having driven the U. States, *by your acts of* WAR, to the necessity of establishing a Custom House on board of a frigate at the bar, with a dozen vessels to ensure the collection of the revenue? Could you drive them away? You know it would be impossible. You may raise an army; but could you build and man a navy, (even if you had the sailors,) adequate to the task of meeting and conquering such a force as the Union could station there, a force, if necessary, of four hundred guns? You must know that the hope of obtaining a fleet even of 200 guns, much less of destroying the blockading force, would be chimerical. Add to this, that the Union could afford to expend twenty dollars, where you could one. Is it not manifest, that with an army of 12,000 men and such a navy, you would soon be on the verge, if not in the pit of bankruptcy? No one but yourselves could doubt, and I hardly think, if you will take the trouble to calculate, that you can doubt.

But again, do you believe that any vessels of a *foreign* country would venture to cross the bar, without having called at the floating Custom House, and paid the duty? Certainly you cannot believe it; because you know that forfeiture would be the result. Would any vessel of a *sister* State be willing to take the risk? I know that you must acknowledge she would not. Is not then your trade annihilated by this simple process: and by the time you had built a navy & disciplined an army, your credit would have perished & your army and navy be unpaid? Your Governor has recommended a clearance from the Executive under the seal of the State. I cannot do so little justice to his good sense and his knowledge of public business, as to suppose, that he would not prefer the Union, than your replevin writs: and as to foreign ports, they would pay no more attention to such a paper, than to the certificate of any other respectable man.

Whatever you may think of your sovereignty, recollect that foreign nations know nothing of you. To them, under the Laws of Nations, and your leaders all know it better than I do, South-Carolina could no more be noticed, by foreign governments, than America could notice Wales or Scotland, Flanders or Venice. You have told the world, by all your public acts, that South-Carolina is *not a Nation;* that as to all the rest of the world, she is but a *district* of one great Nation. You have said to the world, neither know, nor notice me; until the Government of this Union shall acknowledge me, *by a like public act* both sovereign and *independent*. Are you offended at my freedom of speech? You know that I speak nothing but the plain, naked truth; when I tell you, that the Nations of the Earth can no more notice you, than the Government of a sister State could notice the District of Colleton or Abbeville. Foreign Powers know and can know nothing of our country, but through its *government*: and who knows so little of history, and of Public Law, as not to acknowledge, that *the People and Government of South-Carolina have neither name nor place, in the record of international rights and duties.* As a Nation, if you ever were one, you are DEAD to all the world. Be not deceived. The dry bones of the perished Confederation possess no talismanic power to give you life. The World may be called to gaze on the blockade of your coast; on the alternate execution of Traitors to the State, and Traitors to the Union; on the battlefield of brothers, and the conflagration of your towns; BUT TO THAT WORLD IT WILL BE THE HISTORY OF A REBELLIOUS PROVINCE, NOT OF AN INDEPENDENT NATION.

Thus have I endeavored to set before you faithfully and fearlessly, what the Nation can do, what the Nation may be expected to do.

But I beseech you, mistake me not. I approve no such course. Had I the power and the right to bind the Union, I would have them say to Carolina, "We have resolved to take away every possibility that a drop of blood may be shed, in a contest between yourselves and the Union. We shall therefore remove every soldier from the State, and abandon the fortifications in your harbor. In your safe-keeping, for we at least will trust your faith and honor, are all our munitions of war. On this station, will be kept as usual only the customary naval force, and even that shall be removed, if you request it. Between us there shall no other law but that of peace, and reason. We will not, in any event, employ the navy, much less the army, even the militia of your sister States against you. Let the Nation lose millions of revenue, rather than a drop of our blood should be shed in its collection. We cannot yield our opinion to yours; for a vast majority of the people and of your sister States approve ours and condemn yours; *but let the Union perish before its cement shall be the blood of brothers.* We shall go onward, in what appears to us the path of duty to the Union, and even to yourselves. But if you interfere, we shall not resort to force. Our instructions to our officers will be, in such a case to employ none against your authority. If you continue in the Union, we are willing to trust to your good sense, and your justice, for indemnity. If you continue not, we are willing to bear the loss, rather than use violence to prevent it. Cost what it may, *we never employ against brothers* the weapons of an enemy. We give you a year to reflect. We beseech you to do it, in calmness and moderation, in the spirit of peace and love. We conjure you to do it, by all that is holy in liberty, commanding in duty, and precious in the recollections of our common history." At the end of that year, I would have the Union ask you to meet in Convention. To that assembly I would have them send a deputation of the wise and venerable men of a former age, one from each of the other States in the Union. These should come to you, in the garments of mourning, and with the deep and solemn feeling of the Priests and Pontiffs, whom the Romans sent to deprecate the wrath of Coriolanus. I would have them address your delegates in that spirit, which breathed the pathetic sentiment; "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and your children." I would have them ask, are you prepared to yield your opinions to that of all your Sisters. If you replied that you were not—I would have them pronounce, in the sublime and affecting language of freemen and brothers, your divorce from the marriage bond of the Union.

Then, had I authority to speak for the National Government to Carolina, in grief but in [illegible] part in peace. Never shall American blood be shed by us, in civil contest. You have shown, that you know not the character of the Union: that you bear to it no love: that you estimate its value not by the precious privileges and glorious associations, which dignify and adorn it; but by the ledger and the price-current. You have shown by your Ordinance, that you understand not, or count as nothing, the cardinal principles of American freedom: that you can violate "deliberately, palpably and dangerously," your own and the Constitution of the Union: that you can set at naught the ancient landmarks of legislative power, and the independence of the judiciary, the sanctity of contracts, and the purity of the trial by jury. You have shown, that in the name of Liberty, you can smite and dishonor her: that with her praise on your lips, you have put her to shame by your deeds: that you have ceased to be an American Republic. Depart then in peace: with the blessings and the grief, not the curses and wrath of your sisters. Depart until you shall again become worthy of the society of free States, of a place in the Sisterhood of American Republics."

Such would be the sentiments which I should utter, had I power to speak for the rest of the American family. But, it is among rulers, as among individuals. Few have the wisdom to acknowledge or the courage to act on the noble and lovely principles of Christian Peace. The battle ship and the tented field, the sword and the cannon, the science and the stratagems of war, are at once the symbols of power, and the proofs of courage, the logic of Statesmen and the eloquence of Patriots. The very dead, who lie in their gory beds at Lexington and Bunker, at King's Mountain and Eutaw, the victims of foreign bayonets, are invoked to bless fratricide: and "the chivalry of the South," becomes a watchword, to kindle the pride and inflame the passions of brother against brother. And is it to the sordid elements of pride and passion, of selfishness, jealousy and prejudice, that the American Statesman is willing to appeal? Can he consent to make the sword the arbiter, in any event, under any circumstances, between the States themselves, or between one of them and the Union? God forbid that a drop of blood should ever be shed in such a cause. I would have the Union say to South Carolina, "If your people prefer a separate existence, let them have it: if they would rather enjoy foreign dependence on natural enemies, (for that is inevitable) than a brotherly dependence on their own kindred, be it so: if they prefer to the republican government of the Union, the anti-republican Ordinance of their Convention, let them be gratified." But who believes, that the Union will act thus? With the same elements of pride and passion, of selfishness, jealousy and prejudice, which inflame you, can you doubt that the National Rulers, elevated by the consciousness of superior power, will take up the gauntlet, which you have cast at their feet?

For myself, I trust that I hold with an inflexible conviction the sentiment, that the character of the *Warrior, in any point of view, is* unchristian, *and in* civil *contest, is absolutely and unchangeably* anti-republican. Above all, in our American Republics, so incomparably superior in their elements and structure, to all other governments ancient or modern, I hope the appeal to arms, on disputed questions of any kind, to be ingratitude to Heaven, treachery, to the cause of regulated government, and actual hostility to the highest interests of Freedom. It is the duty of the American family, and their safety and happiness demand it, *that the sword never should be drawn among themselves.* Let them resolve inflexibly that this shall be the great law of their social compact: that the law of violence and blood shall be forever blotted out from the tables of their Law: and the Golden Rule of love, the test of a Christian People, the highest fountain of peace and happiness, the highest security of Freedom herself, the true glory of confederated republics, shall be written there in its stead. All acknowledge the truth, and admire the beauty of these sentiments. And yet of all, how few have the courage and the wisdom, with a calm and single-hearted, resoluteness of purpose, to take *the only Christian, the only Republican ground,* the sword shall never be drawn by brother against the Family Government of brothers!—Who is so blind as not to see, that the great danger of the American States lies, *in the Law of Violence?* Who does not know, that sword among Freemen, is the assassin's dagger to Liberty? The blood of martyrdom shed on the scaffold, [illegible] but the blood of civil contest, in a republic, is to her a consuming fire from the bottomless pit. What but the prospect, what but the preparation for *an appeal to the Law of Violence,* could have led your Convention to invade the State and National Constitutions so palpably and deliberately: and to substitute the treacherous beacons of tyranny, for the eternal landmarks of freedom? These infractions are the more dangerous and hostile to freedom, because they are a highway for military power. Already, in the vista, may you behold its standard unfurled. Its battle shout is wafted in no faint murmur to your ear, and Liberty stands aghast at the scene. It is a vision of brothers murdered by brothers, of the widow and the orphan, mourning over fathers and sons, kindred and friends slain by each other. Shall it be but a vision? It must be such, if you will it. But if you stand by, and speak not the will of a free, enlightened, Christian, peaceful people, it will be your own history, the very next year.

For myself, I protest in the name of the Religion of Peace; in the name of our sister Republics; in the name of Liberty throughout the world; in the name of Washington, Franklin and Jay, against this fratricidal violence, against the Law of the Sword. I adjure you by the hopes of the noble army of martyrs, on the scaffold of tyranny & at the stake of persecution, to banish forever the law of the sword. I adjure you by the bitter repentance in the eternal world, of the tens of thousands, who have perished in the battle-shock of civil wars, to banish it forever. I adjure you by the countless spirits of her children, whether of the darkest or the brightest ages of Liberty, to banish it forever. I adjure you in the name of the God of our Fathers, who hath given you the noblest inheritance, the most glorious prospects, ever conferred on his children, to banish forever the Law of Violence, the Law of the Sword.

I at least have resolved, and may God give me strength to abide by that holy purpose, that come what may, I shall never bear arms in a civil contest. Property, personal liberty, life itself, are my country's. They are in her power. I have loved: I have honored: I have served her. Let her make me a pauper; let her cast me down into the dungeon of her wrath; let her drag me on the traitor's hurdle to the scaffold of her avenging justice; but never can she blot out from my soul a brother's love; never shall she brand that soul with a brother's blood.

Respectfuly,
Your fellow-citizen,
THOMA S. GRIMKE.

From the Newbern Spectator.

The nullification papers, and the no less criminal journals that are lukewarm in behalf of the Union, denounce, with all the acrimony of reproach, those spirited citizens who offered their services to protect the laws. They say such offers tend only to irritate the disaffected, and to widen the breach. In reply to the first position, it may be sufficient to say, that to attempt to conciliate tories, assimilates too nearly to degradation to be undertaken by patriots; and it cannot be doubted that the wider the breach between the well meaning, honest citizens of the Union, and the proselytes of Cooper and Calhoun, the better it is for the former. The time was, when were anxious to soothe the South Carolinians, and to invite them back [illegible] the bath they have forsaken, with all [illegible] and feelings of brethren; but then [illegible] looked on their dereliction as the [illegible] of an error of judgment, as a slight [illegible] tion produced by imaginary [illegible] Now the case is different. [illegible] then believed to be error, [illegible] be guilt, premeditated and [illegible] guilt; and we deny them all [illegible] and denounce them as enemies, [illegible] of their own country, but of the [illegible] rights of mankind throughout [illegible] No rational apology can be offered [illegible] unworthy citizen of this free and [illegible] land, who raises his arm to demolish [illegible] institutions, to annihilate her dearest [illegible] liberties, and introduce into her [illegible] bosom the horrors of civil discord [illegible] strife. Nothing can extenuate so [illegible] a crime. The traitor's fate is to [illegible] for him, and the grave will double [illegible] dishonored that shall contain such [illegible] monster. The day of conciliation [illegible] gone by; more efficient measures [illegible] called for; and we honor the man who [illegible] steps boldly forward in so good, so holy [illegible] a cause as the defence of the Union.

We understood some time ago, that the President has declared that the enlistment of nullifiers to oppose the [illegible] by force, would be considered by him as an overt act of treason and that such a step on the part of South Carolina would be the signal for execution [illegible] interference. If he made this declaration, and means to act in accordance with it, the single "Star" will soon be lost in the ocean of oblivion, as the nullifiers are not only accepting volunteers but actually purchasing [illegible] money. In the Greenville [illegible] Mountaineer, of the 26th ultimo [illegible] mmnication from Mr. James [illegible] Spartanburg, puts the matter [illegible] question. He states that an Aid [illegible] Governor had opened an office [illegible] neighborhood for the reception of [illegible] teers and that it was whispered [illegible] fers of money were made to such [illegible] reluctant. Being a thorough-[illegible] tionist, Mr. Fields wished to [illegible] the fact, and offered himself [illegible] as a volunteer. He was accordingly [illegible] ceived a small matter of cash [illegible] himself comfortable for the evening [illegible] arrangements were made for [illegible] the stage for Columbia on the [illegible] day. Accordingly he took [illegible] at the tavern where he boarded [illegible] drove to the recruiting [illegible] he received three dollars [illegible] Fields left the stage as soon as [illegible] of the village, and having satisfied [illegible] self how matters were managed [illegible] agents of sovereignty, he returned [illegible]

Newbern Spectator.

The advocates of Secession and Sovereignty, astounded at finding [illegible] party dwindling down to nothing, [illegible] it to the popularity of General Jackson [illegible] Is not so, gentlemen. The truth is, that few of the present [illegible] tion had passed a thought on [illegible] ject, until of late, when it was [illegible] upon their consideration by the [illegible] position assumed by South Carolina. The people now for the first time [illegible] themselves called upon to decide [illegible] whether they are for *Union* or *Disunion* [illegible] —whether they are for preserving [illegible] hitherto glorious, prosperous and [illegible] Republic, or yielding it up to revolution [illegible] and endless sanguinary wars. The [illegible] of this great nation was raised from [illegible] North to the South, from the East [illegible] the West; it was "for our country, [illegible] whole country." The President's [illegible] clamation and Message were hailed with [illegible] patriotic fervour in every quarter, and [illegible] the sentiment was echoed back, '*The Union shall be preserved.*'

Newbern Spectator.

Agar said, "give me neither poverty nor riches," and this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our income should be like our shoes, if too small, they will gall and pinch us; but, if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip. But wealth after all, is a relative thing, since he that he has little and wants less, is richer than he that has much but wants more. True contentment depends not upon what we have. A Tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a World was too little for Alexander.

Lacon

...Journal
...SBURY:
..., FEBRUARY 18, 1833.

...particularly invite the rea...ion to the Address of Mr. ... the People of South Caroli...ed in this week's paper.

...a remark frequently in the ...f the half-way abettors of South ..., as well as of the open and a...nullifyers, that it is contrary to ...ius and spirit of our institutions ...force in the execution of the laws ...t a refractory State. This is gran...and the framers of the constitution, ...ard against the necessity of a re...to force, established a peaceable ar... the Supreme Court of the United ...es. But South Carolina refuses to ...it to this peaceable mode; legislates ...upreme Court of the State; swears ... Judges and Juries to decide in ... favor, right or wrong; and sets the ...l Union at defiance. Having thus, by ... own acts, departed from the "genius ...and spirit of our institutions," and pre...ferred a forcible, to a peaceable mode of ...settling the unhappy dispute, she has left ...the General Goverment no alternative, ...but a base submission to her impotent ...threats, or to repel force by force. She, ...therefore, and those who justify her re...bellious proceedings, should be the last ...to complain of a resort to force. She ... preferred the sword to the judicia... ...nd let her abide the consequences. ...e wrong, however, in attributing th... proceedings to the *State* of South ...Carolina: they are the doings of a fac...tion, headed by a disappointed politician, ...who have unfortunately, by the most un...justifiable misrepresentations, obtained ...a brief authority, and are now "playing ...such fantastic tricks before high heaven, ... the angels weep." Posterity ... their names with infamy: but ...e, we trust and believe, will come ...this fiery trial, like gold out of the ...e seven times purified.

Let the people remember, that the ...ch contriver and plotter of the serious ...difficulties in which the country is now ...involved, is JOHN C. CALHOUN, a disap...pointed aspirant for the Presidency. ...Those who are fanning the flames, and ...urging on the strife, are his followers; ...and if the contest should be urged on to ...bloodshed and civil war, and at last ...terminate in the dissolution of the Un...on, and the erection of a strong consol...idated government on its ruins, they ...ll have been the authors of this dire ca...nity! And all for a few cents (such ...the *pretence*) more or less of duties, ...ich were in a fair way of being legal...ized, and would have been, if the ...rate ambition of one individual ...d have been satisfied with that. But ...ceable, constitutional reduction, ... have destroyed his deep-laid ... and therefore he staked our ...stitutions and the happiness of ...s of his fellow citizens, on the ...of a die! Such will be the im...record of history, should our Re...erish in the approaching con...

...r twelve *eighteen pounders*, and ...of two thousand stand of arms, ...arrived at Charleston. They ...chased in New York by Gov ... enforce John C. Calhoun's ...emedy" of Nullification? We ...hat instead of *buying* them ...rasping Northerners, he did ... them from his good friends ...b. England would doubtless ...sh him, free of cost, with ...mmunition, considering the ... to which they are to be ap...mble the proud stars and ...ch have so often streamed in ...r the vanquished chivalry of ...

...eston Mercury says, that if ... Collection Bill, reported by ... Committee, pass Con...h Carolina will secede!" ... the General Government ...klet John C. Calhoun a...ues, overturn the con... just what he pleases, to revenge himself on the people for not making him President, he will declare South Carolina out of the Union! The gentleman certainly imagines himself to be "*the State*," or he would not permit his Lieutenants and Orderlys to be quite so dictatorial. But let him attempt to put his threat in execution! The heroic Union Party in South Carolina, without any aid from the Government, can curb his mad ambition and effectually maintain their rights as CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. They will not permit him to denationalize them, and transfer them, like so many Russian serfs, to whatever master he may choose to place over them. Again we say, let him try to transfer the Union Party, either to a government of his own forming, or to a foreign government. Aye, let him try!

Congress.—The Committee of the Whole have at last got through with the Tariff Bill, and reported it to the House, with various amendments. Should it finally pass the House, its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

The Senate, at the last dates, was still engaged in the discussion of the Revenue Collection Bill. Mr. Calhoun denounced it with great vehemence; and well he might; for it will enable the President effectually to counteract his machinations, and to compel his submission to the laws, in spite of his eighteen pounders, his glittering bayonets, and his boasted chivalry.

Castle Pinckney, in the harbor of Charleston, to which the Custom House has recently been removed, is thus spoken of in a letter from an officer of the U. S Army, published in the Winchester Republican:

"Castle Pinckney, where I am stationed, is a small, but strong castellated fortification, built upon a marsh, a small portion of which has been reclaimed for that purpose. It is within 12 or 14 hundred yards of Charleston, and completely commands the city. The walls are seven or eight feet in thickness, having embsasures for musketry, and defended by eight twenty four pounders, two twelves, two sixes, and a ten inch howitzer. Others are to be added, which will make the place almost impregnable. Here, if matters come to the worst, the first blow will be struck, and dreadful will be the destruction to the brave and generous Carolinians, if their infatuatiou shall urge them to the rash step.

"The castle is defended by two companies of artillery, under the command of Captains Saunders and Patrick."

"There is no intercourse scarcely between the officers and either of the parties in the city. Under other circumstances, this would be a pleasant post, as our boat plies oft between this and Charleston, which would afford me an opportunity of visiting the city as often as I wished. One great disadvantage is, that there is not room enough for exercise—the whole space beyond the reach of the tide not being more than half an acre. The marsh, however, is fast filling up with oyster shells, which in a few years will afford a firm foundation.

"Fort Moultrie is situated on Sullivan's Island, about five miles from Charleston, and, until the recent belligerent attitude of South Carolina, was in rather a defenceless condition. They are now repairing the fort, manning it with ordnance of various calibre, and surrounding it with piquets for infantry. The island is thickly studded with houses—built exclusively for summer residences; whither the fashion, the beauty, and the chivalry of Charleston congregate every summer, to enjoy the fine sea breeze, and perhaps sea-bathing. The dwellings, surrounded by piazzas—the palmetto, the boast and pride of Carolinians—the Spanish bayonet, (an evergreen from 10 to 15 feet high)—the soft, elastic atmosphere, altogether produced such an impression upon me that I could very readily imagine myself in some oriental village, so entirely different was every thing from what I had been accustomed to."

Daring Burglary and attempt to Murder.—The dwelling house of Mr. Younger Newton, Sen. of Richmond County, near Laurel Hill, was forcibly entered on Saturday night the 26th January, by some villains unknown, and Mr. Newton, an honest inoffensive old man, beaten on the head with a club in a shocking manner, and left for dead. Mrs. Newton, Mr. Daniel Watson and wife, and Mr. Philip Parker, (the three last visiters,) were all more or less wounded, but none of them dangerously. The ruffians then took Mr. Newton's chest, carried it some distance from the house, broke it open and crrried off his papers, nearly $20 in Bank notes, a couple of Medical Books, &c. From another chest, they took 3 or 4 ladies' dresses, two domestic blankets, &c. The crime was doubtless committed by negroes, as Mr. Newton and those in the house with him believed them to be such, and one of the party was seen by a negro, who says he was black. Between 10 and 12 o'clock of the same night, some strange negroes were seen passing by Laurel Hill, and going towards Fayetteville. On Sunday, three persons were tracked from the stage road along the turnpike to Mr. Newton's. The same tracks returned the same way, broke out of the turnpike, and crossed Jordan's creek on Mr. McFarland's milldam, passed through Mr. McFarland's plantation, and got into the stage road some distance south of his Store house. One of Mr. N's papers was found on Sunday evening, nearly six miles south of Laurel Hill. Nothing has transpired to lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this most daring outrage; but it is hoped that they may yet be brought to justice. Many circumstances induce the belief that they came from a distance. Mr. Newton is pronounced by his physician to be in a fair way of recovery.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 7.

The extract of a letter from Charleston, which is hereto subjoined, is calculated to throw a damp over the confidence we have heretofore expressed and felt, that there was no immediate collision to be expected between the authorities of the General and State Governments. We give the news as we receive it, still hoping for the best.

From the Norfolk Beacon of Monday.

By last evening's mail we received another letter from a friend in Charleston, (S. C.) dated 29th ult. (Tuesday last.) Our correspondent says—

"Affairs begin to assume a fearful aspect, and I am apprehensive that in a few days the military and naval forces assembled here, will be called upon to act. It is believed by many here, that the recommendations to the people by the late Nullifying Meeting, to suspend all action under their Ordinance until the rising of Congress, was a mere expedient to gain time to mature their preparations, and not adopted in good faith. Intimations having been given to the Government forces, upon good authority, that it would be well that they should keep a bright look out, every measure of precaution has been adopted by them to prevent surprize; and the defences, already formidable, are daily being strengthened. The officers are frequently in town, but they receive no attentions from the citizens, nor is any attempt made to molest them. The Unionists are believed to be as numerous as the other party, and equally as well prepared for acting—though not so clamorous."

UNITED STATES BANK.

The Richmond Enquirer gives currency to a rumor, "that the Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill for *selling the United States shares of the Bank Stock*, under certain limitations—one of which is, that it shall not sell *below par*."

The New York Standard, another depository of the confidence of the Government says, "We have the best reason for believing that the Committee of Ways and Means will, in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his Annual Message, *advise the sale of all the stocks held by the Government.*"

We think we understand all this. Notwithstanding the recommendation to Congress to reduce still further the revenue, and the attempt to break down the Bank of United States, the funds of the Government are likely to run short between this and the first of January next. *A Loan* would be a measure quite too unpopular to be thought of: so the Government Stock in the Bank is to be turned into money, at par. The effect of which will be, to sell stock bearing 7 per cent. in preference to creating stock (by a loan) bearing four and a half per cent.—by which the Treasury will *gain a loss* of two and a half per cent on seven millions of dollars, or about a hundred and seventy five thousand dollars a year! Is it not so?

Nat. Int.

If a State has a right to secede, and thereby to dissolve the Union, so far as she is concerned—she may exercise it at one time as well as another. She may exercise it as well when there is no unconstitutional or oppressive law to complain of, as when there is. She may exercise it, when a debt of 150 millions hangs over the federal government, incurred by a just war, in defence of the national rights, and thus get rid of her quota of that debt, as well as when the nation has an overflowing treasury. She may exercise it in time of war as well as peace, and even turn upon her sister States the very fortifications erected for the "general defence." Is such a doctrine admissible?

Lynchburg Virginian.

The following just and liberal observations are from the Commercial Herald, a well conducted Daily paper (not of the mammoth breed, however recently established at Philadelphia:

"*The Public Lands.*—We sincerely regret our inability to lay before our readers the masterly speech of Mr. Clay, on the bill relating to the Public Lands. The subject is, in itself, one of great importance; and Mr. Clay's views of it, we look upon as among the most comprehensive, of all the masterly efforts of this distinguished statesman. We are most happy to find the Senate according its assent to what may be emphatically called Mr. Clay's national bill. It is all national, and all his own. We would consent to start in life, and devote the whole of it, to the erection of such a monument to our fame, as this bill of Mr. Clay's will be in the eyes of posterity. Its base, and dimensions;—its height, and the beauty of its proportions and finish, are, most of them, now obscured by a party medium. But that medium is growing thinner every day, and to posterity will be reserved the honor of placing a just value upon Mr. Clay's equal, and therefore just, mode, of distributing the Public Lands. We hope to see this bill pass into a law."

Shipwreck.—The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. S. B. Harper, of the schr. Resolution of Alexandria, giving an account of the melancholy wreck of the brig Glory, Baltimore:

"When two days out from Cape Henry, I saw a vessel of singular appearance, about eight miles off; when up with her, found it to be the wreck of the brig Glory, of Baltimore, bound to St. Thomas; and been capsized in the Gulf stream, on the night of the 24th October, and remained entirely filled with water, the sea making a fair breach over her during the whole time. Found on board the Captain, Robert Huston of Baltimore, the chief Mate, and one Seaman; all the rest of the crew, seven in number, were drowned when the brig capsized. They had little or nothing to subsist on, and not a drop of water, for the whole time, having been eight days and nights in that situation, exposed to all weathers. They were in an extreme weak state, but care and attention soon restored them."

Died,

IN this town, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. ELIZABETH HUGHS, aged 50 years.

In this county, on Friday morning, 15th inst. Mrs. SARAH LONG, relict of William Long, dec. about 35 years of age.

Married,

IN Mecklenburg, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. H. J Leavenworth, Capt. Samuel Meacham of Tennessee, to Miss Martha D. Boyd, daughter of Col. Thos. Boyd.

On the 8th of January, in Lancaster District, S. C. by the Rev Thomas Kitchen, Mr. Wm. Hart, son of Thomas Hart, to Miss Cynthia Hagans, daughter of Joseph Hagans.

Bank of N. Carolina,

THE Commissioners appointed by Governor SWAIN, have this day opened their book of Subscription for Stock in the Capital of said Bank, agreeably to the directions in his Proclamation, at the Store of Thomas L. Cowan, in this Town, where it will be kept open the time prescribed.

Persons wishing to subscribe for Stock in this institution, are requested to call at said Store and enter their names.

D. F. CALDWELL,
M. CHAMBERS,
THOS L. COWAN, } *Com'rs.*
M. BROWN,
R. H. ALEXANDER,

Salisbury, February 14th, 1833.—4t—430.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE N. CAROLINA.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of March next, at the Town House, or on the pavement in front of the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, the following desirable and very valuable LOTS, viz:

One Lot, corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, 46 feet front on Hay street, running back to Franklin street, being the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, the foundations (which are of stone and very substantial) and the brick thereon included.

Also, five other Lots East of and adjoining the above, each 21 feet front and rear, running back to Franklin street 288 feet.

The above Lots are all situated between the new Lafayette Hotel and Market Square, being the most valuable business part of the town, the side walks on front handsomely paved and curbed with stone. Indisputable titles will be given.

Terms of Sale—A credit of one, two, three and four years, purchasers to give bonds, bearing interest from date, payable in New-York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Robert Donaldson.

Fayetteville, February 5th 4t—427.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Pool, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment by the first day of March next, or they will find their accounts or notes in the hands of a constable for collection.

DAVID L. POOL, } *Exrs.*
JOHN HAMPTON, }

Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1833.—425tf.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Yadkin & Catawba Journal,

Printed and published once a week.

THE JOURNAL will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, when in session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will not be exclusively confined to these. It embraces with its design, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals and whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes and interests into which the community is divided: in short, it will be, as far as its limited means will admit, "a map of busy life."

In its political character, it will undergo no change. It will support the Rights of the STATES; but it will give a no less strenuous and unyielding support to the Rights of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT. Consequently it will oppose, at every hazard, the detestable heresy of Nullification and Secession; and go for the "Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union;" believing that only by adhering to the Union of the States, can our Liberty and Independence be preserved, and the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our patriotic sires, transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

The JOURNAL will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 per annum, or $2 paid in advance.

☞ The Journal will be sent to any person without charge who will obtain six responsible subscribers for one year.

SALISBURY Male Academy.

THIS institution will open under the superintendence of myself and brother on Wednesday, the first day of May next. Having had considerable experience, as a teacher, and intending to prosecute the business of tuition with unabated zeal, I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the country.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. All accounts must be closed at the end of each session.

The following are the terms of tuition per session:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic with the first rudiments of English Grammar, $ 6
English Grammar and Geography, $ 9
Languages and Sciences, $12

Students can enter at any time, but cannot withdraw except at the end of a session, unless prevented from attendance by sickness.

P. J. SPARROW, *Principal.*
426tf T. W. SPARROW.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRS.

John C. Palmer,

STILL carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James B. Hampton, one door above Murphy's Store, and is confident by his long *experience* that he has acquired a practical knowledge of his trade, and thinks that his work will be done as well as by any *Mechanic* in the State. He has, on hand, a small assortment of

Jewelry & Silver Ware,

which he will sell cheap.

He is thankful for past custom, and still solicits a share of the custom of those who have use for his *Trade*. He will warrant his work to do well for twelve months, if not, no charge.

Salisbury, Feb. 2, 1833.—3t427

TRUST SALE

IN pursuance of a deed of Trust to me executed by Alexander Long, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 18th of February next, the House and Lot whereon Doct. Long now lives, it being Lot No. 3 in the great East Square in the Town of Salisbury. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

PHILIP L. SINK, *Trustee.*
Salisbury, Jan. 30, 1833.—3t427

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water-Street, New York,

ARE receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns.—Which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of Gilt and Plain

Looking-Glasses

constantly on hand at low prices.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interes of all those who may favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers—88 Water st. New-York.
New York, Jan. 18, 1833.—3m426

Rocky River ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Rocky-River Academy are happy in having it in their power to announce to the public, that they have succeeded in establishing a Classical School at Rocky River Church, under the care of Mr. Wm. Morris, a graduate of Washington College, Va. and recently a student at Princeton Theological Seminary. The Trustees have entire confidence in the qualifications of Mr. Morris, as a teacher.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood of the academy in respectable families, for a considerable number of students at from $50 to $60 per annum. Tuition $10 per session. By order of the board of trustees.

J. PHIFER.

3t428

Ebenezer Dickson

RESPECTFULLY requests all those indebted to him to call and settle, either by cash or note, by February Court. Those who fail to do so, may expect to settle with the constable.

Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1833. 4t427

POETRY.

THE VOICE OF CREATION.

There seems a voice in every gale,
A tongue in every opening flower,
Which tells, O Lord! the wondrous tale
Of thy indulgence, love and power.
The birds that rise on quivering wing,
Appear to hymn their Maker's praise,
And all the mingling sounds of spring
To thee a general pæan raise.

And shall my voice, Great God, alone
Be mute 'midst nature's loud acclaim?
No, let my heart with answering tone
Breathe forth in praise thy holy name.
And nature's debt is small to mine,
Thou bad'st her being bounded be,
But—matchless proof of love divine—
Thou gav'st immortal life to me.

The Savior left his heavenly throne,
A ransom for my soul to give;
Man's suffering state he made his own,
And deigned to die that I might live.
But thanks and praise for love so great
No mortal tongue can e'er express;
Then let me, bowed before thy feet,
In silence love the Lord, and bless.

MRS. OPIE.

THE DEMON OF NULLIFICATION.

HARK, from Southern climes I hear,
Break upon my list'ning ear,
Sounds of arms on armour brazing,
And the prancing war horse neighing.
See he paws the trembling ground,
Jocund at the trump's shrill sound.
Eager for the bloody strife,
Where son with sire contends for life.
Breast to breast with gleaming steel,
Brethren now no kindred feel;
Discord madding in its ire,
Horrid noise of conflict dire,
Swells upon the evening gale;
Widows' shriek and orphans' wail.
While the soil on which they stood,
Drinks deep of fraternal blood,
'Till darkness in her ebon car,
Truce impose upon the war.
Shades of the departed dead,
Ye who for your country bled,
Sacrifice so great to gain,
Freedom, honor deathless fame,
Lo! your homes, your altars lie,
A prey to reckless Anarchy.

Mr. Tazewell, in his essays on the President's Proclamation, now in the course of publication in the Virginia papers, under the singnature of "*A Virginian*," has given into the practice, become very common of late, of comparing finite with infinite power—of ascribing creative functions to human agents in the same sense that they belong to the supreme Architect of the Universe—a practice equally censurable for irreverence, bad taste, and want of good sense. The States, says this subtle metaphysician, in common with the rest of his hair-splitting school, are the *Creators* of the Federal Government—the creature must be inferior to the *Creator*—therefore the States are the true and only sovereigns of our political system. No one will dispute the proposition that Omnipotence can create nothing superior—nothing that is not necessarily inferior to itself; but, it is an abuse of terms, bordering on profanity, to apply creative agency in this sense to any thing of earthly mould. It is only in a restricted sense, or more correctly as a figure of speech, that creation belongs at all to man—it is striatly speaking the lofty attribute of God alone. God creates—man can but arrange and modify the materials which Almighty power has spoken into being. In this signification of the word, it is too obvious to need proof or illustration, that both men, and States too, *can* create their own superior.—The father may be said to create the son—yet the latter may be superior of the former, in physical strength, intellectual endowment, and moral worth—nay, may even become his earthly sovereign. The soldier may create his general—the subject his King, with absolute power over his property, person and life. Thus also states, even the so styled sovereign States of this confederacy may create, that is, constitute, or form, a political power superior to themselves.

The extent to which this ir-reverent notion has been carried, is also worthy of remark. It is not only contended that one of these human Creators, these human "I AMS," as Mr. Tazewell has phrased it with singular profanity, cannot create its own superior, but that twenty-four of them put together, cannot constitute a political power superior to any one of them individually. It seems to have escaped these acute logicians, that their syllogism is entirely inconclusive. All the States created the General Government—the creator is necessarily superior to the creature—therefore, say they, any one of the States is superior to the General Government—when it is obvious that this conclusion can only be affirmed of all the States collectively. The absurdity of this mode of reasoning will become still more palpable when applied to our State Government. Who created the State Government of South-Carolina?—Manifestly the individuals who comprose the people of the State. Each individual, then who had a share in this political, creation, must be superior to the work of his own hand,—true, he is but one of 250,000 creators, yet ishe "every inch a King," and may at any moment "throw himself on his reserved rights," and assert the royal prerogative of Nullification. That this deduction is legitimate and fair, can scarcely be denied, for surely, if any one State individually is the superior of the General Government, the political creation of twenty-four States collectively, any man in the State individually, must, in like manner, be the superior of the State Government, the political creation of all the people of the State collectively.

If we abandon the silly idea of creative energy, as connected with human agency, it is easy to steer clear of these difficulties and absurdities. Creator and creature, in strict propriety of speech, do not belong to the political vocabulary. The true inquiry is, not whether the creature can be superior to the creator; but whether one creature cannot confer temporal superiority or supremacy on another creature? In the same manner, that a set of men, may, in either social or political combinations, constitute a superior, may any number of States from a political Union, and erect a political power superior to themselves. *Chas. Courier.*

LIEUT. RANDOLPH.—It is with sincere pleasure that we are enabled to announce to the public, on the best authority, the *complete* and *honorable* ACQUITTAL of Lieut. ROBERT B. RANDOLPH, of the Navy, by the Court which has lately had his case under consideration. He has been fully and honorably acquitted on each and all of the charges and specifications on which he was tried. The balance appearing, in the settlement of his accounts against him, has been, together with the accounts turned over to the proper officers in the Treasury Department; and that there can be no difficulty on that score will at once be seen, when it is stated, that the apparent deficit exists from the fact of *his* having given receipts for stores, which were brought home in the vessel and deposited at Charlestown; and which of course, the Government received in full. *Alex. Gazette.*

American Temperance Society.

SIMULTANEOUS meetings of Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in every city, and town and village in our country, have been invited on the 26th day of February, 1833; and it is earnestly hoped, that they may be universally extended; that Temperance Societies may be formed in all places in which there are none, and all existing Societies be as much as possible enlarged.

J. EDWARDS.
Cor. Sec. American Temp. Soc.
Andover, Jan 10, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE building, opposite the Bank, recently occupied by Mr. Mitchell as a workshop
Apply on the premises. 424tf

STATE BANK
Of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, JAN. 14, 1833.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held at their Banking House, this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of $50 per Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina is hereby declared by the Stockholders, which shall be paid to the respective Stockholders, or their Representatives, on or after the first day of February next, at their Banking House in the city of Raleigh.

That no payment shall be made without the production of the Certificates of Stock at the said Banking House.

That the Cashier shall, in a Book prepared for the purpose, take Receipts for the various payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the Certificates, that such payments have been made.

That the Books for the transfer of Stock be closed on the 25th instant, and remain closed until the second day of February next. And no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of any Share on which a dividend has been paid.

WILL. POLK, *Chairman.*
J. GALES, *Secretary.* 6t430

A CHURCH TO BUILD.

THE Commissioners will receive proposals for building a Brick Church at Hopewell, Mecklenburg county, until the 15th of February, viz:—In the first place we will receive plans and specifications for a church sufficiently large to contain about 200 Persons, seated comfortably on the lower floor, (the pews in the old house to be made use off) and about 100 persons on the gallery—otherwise finished off that the church when completed will cost 3000 dollars. We will also receive at the same time proposals for building the wall of said church agreeable to a plan and specification that can be seen at any time by application to the subscriber. Also, for the carpenter work of said church agreeable to plan and specification as above.

JOHN H. DAVIDSON.
for Commissioners.

FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE.
JAMES MULL,

HAVING purchased the new establishment of Thomas Mull, jr. between the Mansion Hotel and the Office of the Watchman, will keep on hand a good supply of every article usual in his line of business. He will also execute all orders for work, in his shoe shop, neatly and promptly. His workmen are first rate and faithful, and his prices such as no one can grumble at.—All work done in his shop or purchased from him which may rip, he will repair gratis.

December, 1, 1832.—6mt443

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Novembe Sessions, 1832.

ABNER FEIMSTER and Robert Simonton's Executors vs. the heirs at law of Adam Johnson. It appearing to the satisfacton of the court, that Elisha Johnson, one of the heirs at law, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that the said Elihu Johnson appear at the next Court, to be held for the county of Iredell on the third Monday of February next, at the Court-House in Statesville, and file his answer to said petition otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to him and the prayer thereof be granted.

A. SIMONTON, Clerk.
pr. adv. $2.50 6t425

CHARLOTTE
HOTEL,
FOR SAL.

THE subscriber wishing to remove from Charlotte, offers for sale upon reasonable terms the above named establishment, which is now in excellent repair. Every out building is in good order and well suited for carrying on the business comfortably. The stand is well known, is equal if not superior to any in this section of the country. Any communication upon the subject will be attended to. Possession would be given to the purchaser forthwith if desirable.

J. D. BOYD.
Charlotte, Dec. 4, 1832.—3mt430

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.
H. H. BEARD

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has just received, from Messrs. Wilson & Saguezs, of New York, the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1832 and 3, which, no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done, as usual, in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on main street, next door to Doct. Bures'.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of punctuality and strict attention to his shop, to merit it further.

413tf

Wanted, two or three Journeymen Tailors immediately.

TAILORING REMOVAL.
Benjamin Fraley

HAS removed his Tailoring Establishment to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Fraley as a confectionary Shop, which is a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and is now prepared, as usual, to accommodate all who may favor him with their work. He has just received from New York and Philadelphia the

Latest Fashions,

imported from London and Paris, and has a good number of first-rate workmen in his employment.

He will execute work in an elegant and superior style, to any in this part of the country, and will warrant it to fit well.

All kinds of cutting will be done on short notice. All orders for work, from a distance will be punctually attended to.

He is an Agent of Wilson and Saguezs of New York, and also, of Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and therefore will teach any tailor those systems of cutting who may want his instruction.

He gratefully returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him, and hopes that by an assiduous and strict attention to his business, to merit its continuance.

Salisbury, N. C.—6mt440

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of

Clayland & Torrence

will present them to Charles L. Torrence for payment; and all persons indebted, by note or book account, to the late firm, are requested to call on Charles L. Torrence and settle the same, as he alone or his attorney is authorised to give receipts for, and settle all debts due said firm.

R. M. CLAYLAND.
November 13, 1832.—4t417

NOTICE,

THAT there was taken up, by Jacob Coleman & William Holebrooks, on the 8th of January, 1833, one Sorrel Mare, supposed to be about four years old, shod all round, with a white star in her forehead. Said mare has been appraised and entered in the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

And also, on the 20th of December, 1832, a Brown Bay Horse, with a white spot on his forehead, supposed to be about four years old. The above described horse, has also been entered on the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

JOHN M. MINSTER, *Ranger.*
Cabarrus county, Jan. 11, 1833.—3mt431

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity.

Benjamin Howard vs. Henry Figenwinder. Bill to foreclose a mortgage. A subpœna having issued in this case, and returned by the sheriff endorsed, "not found."

IT is ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that unless the defendant, Henry Figenwinder, whom it appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this State, appear at the next term of this court, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1833, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and decree to forcelose the mortgage entered according to the prayer of the bill.

Copy from the minutes.
SAM SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*
October 26, 1832. 3mt425.

TO RENT,

THE excellent Store Room on the corner, formerly occupied by Kyles & Meenan. For terms, apply to
ANDREW MATTHIEU.
Salisbury, Nov. 17,

A WANDERER.

LEFT home on the 8th of November last, in a state of mental derangement, Fanny Carpenter, a young girl about 22 years of age. She had on when she left home a blue checked homespun frock; has a flesh mark on the right side of her head. Any person giving information to her distressed widowed mother, Zerucia Carpenter, living on 2nd Broad River, five miles from Rutherfordton, shall be thankfully rewarded.

December 18th, 1832.

☞ It is necessary that all accounts due this Office up to September 3d, should be closed, either by cash or note; though the former would be greatly preferable. Those indebted, therefore, it is hoped, will be ready to close their accounts, in one way or the other, whenever presented to them. Many of the debts are of long standing, and should, in justice to us, have been settled long ago.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

A QUANTITY of clean cotton and linen rags will be bought at this office. Economists may buy all their pins and needles and other little notions, with the proceeds of the rags which are wasted and thrown away Think of it and save them.

E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundery business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hagar & Co.—their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
WM HAGAR.

Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title, subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorised and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER,
July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change:

"Our readers will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this measure is one which meets with the entire consent to the Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original place Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and maxims of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province: nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public, cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction." Price $1.25 per annum.

Wrapping Paper.

A quantity of Wrapping paper, made at the Salem paper mill, on hand for sale. There are two sizes—largest $1 50; smaller, 90 cents per ream.

Apply at this Office,
Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1832.—4t6tf.

A New, cheap and p

Select Cir... The J...
Containin g equal ... SAL...

PRO...

IN presenting to ... tirely new in it... pected that the pub... plan, and the object...

There is growing ... numerous population, ... are scattered over a la... tant from the localities ... ary information emana... great loss for that men... tion has fitted them to e... in their principal cities, ... they cannot be proc... ed, nor without co... supply this desideratu... present undertaking. ... emphatically is, to ma... er, and to put it in a f... every man's door.

Books cannot be ... "Select Circulating Li... at the most distant post ... from fifteen to twenty five ... lished, at the trifling exp... half cents or in other words, ... could be bound in Philadelphia ... bers in Ohio or Vermont may b... in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of ... Circulating Library" such as we p... only necessary to compare it with ... publications. Take the Waverly ... example; the Chronicles of the Can... cupy two volumes, which are sold a... $1,50. The whole number would be... contained in three numbers of this pe... at an expense of thirty seven cents, pos... included! So that more than three time... quantity of literary matter can be supplie... the same money by adopting the newsp... form. But we consider transmission by ... and the early receipt of a new book, as a m... distinguishing feature of the publication. ... tant subscribers will be placed on a footing ... with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied ... at their own homes withequal to about Fifty ... Volumes of the common London novel size for ... Five Dollars. This may not take fifty two ... weeks to accomplish; for, though not lo... than one week will elapse between the is... of each number yet, when there is a p... very interesting matter, or when two or ... numbers are required to contain a whole ... the proprietor will feel himself at liber... publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers ... being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive ... from London an early copy of every new book ... printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburg, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain.—From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as ... tensive printing office will admit. ... latter, such literary intelligence will ... be culled, as will prove interesting and ... taining to the lover of knowledge and ... literature and novelty. Good standard ... and other works now out of print, may ... occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the head ... of families, that they need have no fear of ... introducing the "Select Circulating Library" ... into their domestic circle, as the gentleman ... who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to li... terary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the ... responsibility he assumes in catering for an ex... tended and moral community, and of the conse... quences detrimental and otherwise, that will ... follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wh... some mental aliment. His situation and ... gagements afford him peculiar advantages ... facilities for the selection of books.—... with the additional channels created by ... cies at London, Liverpool, and Edin... warrant the proprietor in guarranteeing ... ful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate ... general advantages and convenienc... such a publication presents to people ... ry pursuits wherever located, but m... ularly to those who reside in retire... —they are so obvious that the first ... not fail to flash conviction of its eli...

TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library ... ed weekly on a double medium s... pap r in octavo form, with three co... page, and mailed with great care ... ry safely to the most distant post-o...

It will be printed and finished ... care and accuracy as book work. ... fifty two numbers will form a ... worth preservation, of 832 pages, equ... tity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, ... Cyclopædia. Each volume will be ... ed with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two ... bers of sixteen pages each—a price ... cannot be afforded unless extens... ised. ☞Payment at all times ...

Agents who procure five ... have a receipt in full by rem... er $20—a proportionate ... larger number. This arra... increase the circulation to an ... make it an object to pay agen... Clubs of five individuals may th... the work for $4 by uniting in t...

Subscribers, living near a ... their subscriptions to them; ... situated may remit the amoun... ber at his expense. Our arra... made for the fulfilment of our ... tract.

Subscribers' names should ... forwarded, in order that the ... know how many to print of ... bers.

ADAM ... DIE...
Philadelphia October, 1832.
☞ Subscripia...ns received at the ...

Estate Notic...

ALL those who are indebt... book account, to the late ... KYLES & MEE... merchants of Salisbury, are re... mmediate payment to the ... further indulgence will be ...

R. M...
Ad...

Temperanc...

A Meeting of the ... in Iredell Coun... Statesville, on Tuesda... 1833, at 10 o'clock, P... Temperance Society.—...

Equity Blank...